Amngements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

IN TO MARRY
R NOT TO MARRY. Meastr. Lev. Wallack. Char. Fisher, Fred.
R NOT TO MARRY. Meastr. Lev. Wallack. Char. Fisher, Fred.
R Robinson, Mark Smith, John Schon, W. Hoston, Miss Mary
sanon, Mrs. Vormen, Miss Fance Agrant, Mrs. John Sefon, Miss
me Burke. To cominde with THE ETON BOY.

CLYMPIC THEATER.

NING, at B. THE THERE GUARDSMEN: Misladane Michan-Scheller Miss Kate Nowton Mooralower, G. C. Houdste, J. E. Stedley, C. H. Rockwell,
J. H. Stedlard, Geo. Kunter, James Lewis, J. J.

th, C. H. Morton.

WINTER GARDEN.

E EVENING, at 74-ALL HALLOW-EVE; OR, SNAP-E RIGHT Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. C. M. H. Ennd, W. S. Andrews, W. A. Donaldson, Mrs. Riarche M. M. F. Parker, P. Gretten, T. F. YANKEE, CORTSHIP, Mrs. Williams, To consinde with the farce, T. E. Hitsh Tige R. Barney Williams, John Dyon, W. F. Burroughs, H. Bland, Lax Smith, Mrs. Walcot.

THIS EVENING, MISS Adah ISBNCS Menken in MAZEPPA

FOX'S OLD HOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, PRICE THE SAXON'S OATH-THE
FOLE LOVERS-THE GOLDEN FARMER: Mr. C. L. Fox.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFFERNON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 74, CLAUDE MARCEL; Or, Two later of the Tarbes-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES

THIS EVENING at a EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES Mr. James Robinson, Little Carroce, Masker Seagned, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile. Cariotta de Berg.

BEYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, TANING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISSES
ABLES, OLD TIME'S ROCKS, FLANTATIOS PESTIVALSCEN;
BIGH DADDY, SIYLACK, OF THE JEW OF CHATHLAND
Meers. Dan Bryant, Rollin Howard, N. Seymoor, Neil Bryant.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, classes of treatments, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc. To conclude with the fatce, BLACK STATUE.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

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m ne other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's

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London Hair Color Stain Rastorme.

London Without Hair Color of Soil Restorme.

London Without Hair Color of Soil Restorme.

London Dysing Hair Color Restorme.

London Restorme.

London Prancing. Hair Color Restorme.

London Dysing Hair Color Restorme.

London Dysing Hair Color Restorme.

London Prancing. Hair Color Restorme.

London Dysing Restorme.

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New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

To Correspondents. No nation can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverla informed for insertion must be suffernicated by the name and ad Air business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tries

usu," New-York. We cannot undertake to return relected Communications.

The Tribune to London. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, Il Rendetta of Cornel Uniform, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive heaventries and April 1988.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship Hermann, from Southampton, April 17 crived here yesterday, bringing two days later news. The latest news from Germany continues to be contra-dictory. The Independance Beige states that the difficulty is on the eve of being settled by a mutual simultaneous disarmament. Later accounts from Vienna, however, repretent the situation as still very critical. The people in all the German States, not excluding Prussia, protest against the wer in the most emphatic manner.

In Russia an attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor. The ball of the assasin missed, however, its

aim.
The people of Roumania have almost unanimously elected
Prince Charles of Hohenzollern Prince of Roumania.
The stowing away of the Atlantic Telegraph in the tanks
commenced on April 14.

GENERAL NEWS.

The residence of the casher of the Harmon National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, was entered by see burglars on the morning of april 21, who backed and ganged that gentleman and compolled his wife to deliver up the keys of the bank and safe. The burglars then effected an entrance to the bank and robbed the safe of \$300,000 in United States bonds, and about \$50,000 in deposits. They effected their escape. A reward of \$30,000 has been effected their escape. A reward of \$30,000 has been effected their escape.

Dr. Swinbourne says that the cholera is evidently decreasing in severity at Quarantine, but that the children who are sick must die. Friday evening's report from Dr. Bissell shows 5 deaths, 13 new cases, and 26 patients on bond the hose sale ship. All the unoccupied barracks in the vicinity of the city will be turned over to the Board of Health by the Government whenever required. The "Young Men's Howard Association" have taken steps to organize an army of nurses to be used in case of a spread of the disease during the coming Summer.

Samuel Witter, alias Jack Cooper, was hanged at Ra-

Samuel Witter, alias Jack Cooper, was hanged at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 27th inst., for the murder of John Rodenbuugh, in Octoberlast. Since his sentence, Cooper had male three desperate attempts to escape. At one time he became so ferocloses that it was found hecessary to use a large springe filled with chloroform, for the purpose of securing him in irons. One of the incidents of the execution was the singuity of a religious song, with a violin

A negro woman employed on the plantation of a Mr. Welsh, in Pontotoc County, Miss., recently turned up missing, and upon searching her residence the corpose of her aged mother and four of her children were found. They had starved to death. The fifth child was at the point of death, but with proper care recovered. The mother was arrested and turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau. She said she was tired of supporting the brais, and had taken this means of getting rid of them.

Thomas J. Kelly, 'Adjutant-General I. R. A.,' desires to announce to all friends of Irish freedom, that James Stophens, C. E. I. R., would positively sail from Havre on the steamship Napoleon III. on Saturday, the 19th, due here about Wednesday, the 9th prox. Mr. Stophens will address the people of the different American cities.

A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch says that an attempt was recently made to arrest Gen. Ruger, commanding Department of North Carolina, for refusing to recognize the writ of habeas corpus issued in favor of the Salisbury prison-keeper.

The returns from the Captains of seven Police Precincts

The returns from the Captains of seven Folice Products in this city show that within that limit there are 3,042 rumboles, only 48 of which are licensed. Three-fourths of them are houses of prostitution.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin preached in Cooper Institute last evening. Services will hereafter be held in the Institute

evening. Services with hereafter be universalist Church ap-Poter Frahm, who has been on trial at Racine for the murder of three children at Burlington, some months since, has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

Newt Morrison, one of the ugliest desperadoes that in-fest Kansas, was discovered hanging from the Court House railing at Wyandotte, recently, quite dead.

burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on Saturday night, and it is not expected that he can recover. A call has been made for a Republican Johnson State Convention, to be held in Pittsburg, in July next, to put in nomination a third candidate for Governor.

The total less by the recent great kerosene fire in De-troit is over \$1,000,000. The loss of if is lessened a little, although several persons are still missing.

The Negro Testimony bill has passed the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature on its first reading, and will undoubtedly soon become a law.

Antoine Probst has been convicted of the murder of the Decring family in Philadelphia. He will be sentenced n Tuesday on Tuesday.

Antonio Gassovitch was hanged in San Francisco on Saturday for the murder of Ed. Walker a year ago.

Dr. Matt. Pyles, a well-known citizen of Louisville, Ky., ed in that city on the 26th inst. Advices from New-Orleans state that the crops in Texas

are the largest ever grown.

Gold was very strong all day on Saterday, selling as high as 124, and closing at 124, 623, as much as a percent was paid for gold to deliver. Government stocks were not so firm, and a percent decline has been submitted to on 7.35s and a per cent on 19-59s, which are not strongly supported for the moment. In State stocks and railway morranges little doing. Bank shares steady, and gas stocks not offered. The Eadlway Share market was irregular. Money on call is 435 per cent, with more demand. In Commercial paper no change. are the largest ever grown.

Gov. Morgan, from the Senate's Committee on Commerce, has reported favorably the nomination of Henry A. Smythe for Collector of Customs at this port. As there is not likely to be any serious opposition, we regret that the nomination could not have been promptly confirmed, so that Mr. Smythe could have taken hold to-day, or at farthest to-morrow. It would have very much simplified accounts if he could have begun with May.

We print this morning a pungent letter from Wex-DELL PHILLIPS to Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts, on the hanging of Green. The execution of that man was one of the most culpable that any State has ever been guilty of, and the day is not distant when Governor and Council and Court will be equally glad to escape-if they can-the responsibility for it. We believe Mr. Phillips's letter rests on a basis of facts that cannot be impeached.

We invite the champions of the "Equalization" of bounties to consider the statement, elsewhere printed, of the bounties paid to soldiers and sailors by New-York alone. The amount exceeds Eighty-six Millions of Dollars, and does not include the bounty granted by Government, which would doubtless bring it up to One Hundred Millions and over. It is highly creditable to the patriotism of any State to have raised this amount; but when accepted by the soldiers as sufficient, we see no reason why an increased sum should be raised three years later. Yet the bill before Congress ignores all payments of bounty by the Sate, so that the men who received these Eighty-six Millions will get just as much more from the Government as if the State had not paid them a cent. That is man-

The elections last Fall are of minor importance of the New-York Legislature to prevent the spread of the much dreaded European cattle plague in this State, if it should happen to make its appearance upon this side of the Atlantic. This is one of the best and most needed laws of the late session. It names the Hon.

Wm. Kelly, Lewis F. Allen, and Gen. Patrick as the

convenience to individuals.

TERMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The exultation of pro-Rebels over the inability to usory. The Committee has agreed on a proposition (herewith printed) which will, to-day, be reported to both Houses, and which has received the party's plan of Reconstruction.

Our own preference for a much shorter and simpler programme is well known. Universal Amnesty-Constitution to this extent only:

"ART. —, All persons born in the United States, except In-dians not taxed and the children of foreigners who choose to remain subjects of some foreign power, are hereby declared and are henceforth to be regarded as citizens of the United States.

States.

"ART. -. All citizens of the United States are citizens of the States wherein they respectively reside; and none of them the States wherein they respectively reside; and none shall be disfranchised save by State laws or consti-provisions which bear impartially on men of whatever

Congress having duly passed this Amendment, we would allow each State hitherto in Rebellion, so soon as it shall have ratified the same, to resume her old place in the Union and elect Members of Congress who should be entitled to take seats upon due proof of their election and of such ratification. And we would thereupon have such State and her people (without awaiting the action of other States) by proclamation relieved of or absolved from all penalties or disabilities incurred by rebellion and treason.

But it is not possible that all individual views and preferences shall be gratified in readjusting the relations to the Union of the States lately in revolt; wherefore, we entreat every Unionist in Congress to adopt the Committee's report as a basis, amending wherever that may be practicable, but resolved to accept and vote for it when it shall have been perfected by the action of the two Houses. Make it as much better as possible, but let it by no means be defeated.

Our adversaries have too long taunted us with our inability to agree on a plan of Reconstruction. Let us all now resolve that we can and shall agree. It is deplorable that the precious months when the Legislatures of half the States were sitting have been lost: let us resolve that May shall not pass till our matured plan, adopted by Congress, is before the States for ratification. Men and brethren! deliberation is well in its place; but it is high time that we should ACT!

No one who knows anything of the interior workings of Congress can doubt that a large majority of both Houses are at heart anxious to establish univer sal suffrage. The decisive votes by which each House has affirmed the principle in legislating for the Disof many members, from whom opposition was naturavowed sentiments of others, and, above all, the sigspecial friends of the President's policy have felt it necessary to propose equal suffrage in some form as a measure of compromis; make it perfectly clear that the judgment of Congress is decided in favor of the measure. The testimony of its friends and its enemies concurs upon this point. It is the burden of She the charges made against Congress by the devotees of statements of members and their friends. It is not at all true that the majority have insisted upon equal suffrage as an indispensable condition of reconstruction, or that this has been the ground of the breach between the executive and legislative departments; but it is true that most of the Union members would like to insist upon such terms, if they only felt that the; could safely do so.

The truth of these remarks may be established by a simple calculation. As a matter of course, all the New-England Senators, except those from Connecticut, favor equal suffrage, that being the rule in their record in its favor, as a matter of principle, making 25 out of 49 Senators as to whose views there is no doubt. Messrs, Stewart and James H. Lane have introduced propositions in favor of some such measure as a necessary compromise. Messrs. Conness, Trumbull and Sherman are understood to be favorable, and Mr. Morgan has supported a proposition for the extension of the franchise in his own State. In short, out of 39 Republican Senators, only five are clearly understood to be opposed, on principle (or interest), to an extension of the suffrage. A similar analysis of the Lower House would show a similar result.

Why, then, does Congress hesitate to give effect to its convictions? Why does it not declare plainly that political as well as civil rights shall be equally distributed? Partly because it doubts its power, but far more because it fears that the people of the North will not sustain such a policy. The defeat of that policy last Fall, in Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota, hangs like a nightmare upon our legislators. Remembering how recently Illinois and Indiana voted by immense majorities to exclude colored people from the commonest rights of humanity, and forbade them even to enter those States, they doubt the possibility of a change so great as to induce their people to tolerate equal suffrage. Let us, then, look this difficulty squarely in the face, and determine how much weight it ought to have in the minds of statesmen, or even politicians.

And first, we beg to remind our Representatives that the question which they need to decide is not whether a popular vote can be obtained in favor of equal suffrage as an abstract proposition, but is simply whether a majority can be obtained for candidates who personally favor and vote for that proposition. We assert that experience has repeatedly shown that thousands of men whose prejudices will not let them vote for equal suffrage nevertheless vote cheerfully for men whom they know to be supporters of that policy. In 1860, for example, the proposition was voted down in this State by 140,000 majority, while at the same time candidates universally known to be in its favor received 50,000 majority. We do not know a single Assemblyman who was defeated upon this issue. A great number of members who had voted for the proposition in the Legislature were candidates for reelection, and nearly or quite all of them were reelected, while we never heard of one who lost ten votes upon this account. So in Illinois and Indiana: Messrs. Lovejoy and Julian, as to whose views there was not the slightest doubt, were repeatedly elected from districts which never could be got to vote for equal suffrage directly. The same thing happened in Wisconsin and Minnesota last fall, and in Connecticut this Spring. Gov. Hawley, it is true, ran some what behind his ticket in the last-named State; but he was elected, nevertheless, in a State which gave 6,000 majority against equal suffrage. Nor is there any reason to believe that he lost many votes on this ticular ground. A Radical of Parson Brown! w's stamp would have fared no better-probably not

Commissioners, and gives them full power to stop the to be enforced in the Southern States. Many thought disease from spreading, as it has been proved it can be that such a vote would operate as a censure upon Mr. stopped in France and Belgium, by clothing men with Johnson; and they were unwilling to make an issue power to act, as we are sure this Commission will act, with him upon that point. No sensible man can for the public good, without regard to temporary in- doubt that, if the President had insisted upon equal suffrage at the South, it would have been adopted by decisive majorities at the North.

In the next place, we ask consideration for the obvious fact that the doctrine of equality is rapidly and agree of the Joint Committee of Fifteen has proved surely gaining ground. Often as it has been defeated, it has with every succeeding election received a larger proportion of the votes cast. It is absolutely certain to win in the end; and no shrewd politician will unvotes (12 to 3) of all but the Copperhead members. dervalue the importance of anticipating a little the We may, therefore, accept and consider it the Union ultimate popular verdict. Nothing gives such lasting popularity as the courage and foresight which enables man, known to be practical, to go patiently under a temporary cloud, if he is finally proved to have been IMPARTIAL Supprage-such are its conditions, and right. Trimmers and shufflers are not respected by the whole of them. We would amend the Federal any party. Is there any issue before the people which will more certainly compensate for a brief period of unpopularity than that of which we now speak?

It must also be remembered that the people never fight long over a dead issue. When a question has really been irrevocably settled, those who do not fully approve of the settlement nevertheless speedily acquiesce, and forget their resentment toward those who achieved the work. This has been illustrated a hundred times, and is again proved by the present disposition of the pro-Slavery Democracy to make pets Democrats who voted to abolish Slavery. Now, if ere is any one thing which more than all others is revocable, it is a wide extension of the elective

achise. If the mass of the colored people are once endowed with the right of suffrage it will be as impossible to take it away from them as it would be to drive the waters of the Atlantic from their bed. The work once done would be done forever.

If, then, the Southern States were restored to their places with equal suffrage established by a constitutional Congressional enactment, it would be impossible to maintain any long controversy upon the subject. The worst conceivable result would be a defeat like that of 1862, having no permanent effect, and fully recovered in the course of a year. Such an oceasional defeat must be sustained under any imaginable policy. Uniform and unbroken victory cannot be hoped for by any political party; indeed, it is not really desirable. On the other hand, who can estimate the permanent addition to the strength of a party which creates 600,000 new voters by a single measure, all of whom know that they owe to it every | declared that he did not consent to the Rebellion, but privilege that they enjoy?

Contrast with this prospect the chances for a plan of mere exclusion. Such a policy must of necessity be transitory. What strength will it add to the party enforcing it? Whose affections will it win? Who will remember it with any personal sense of pleasure or pride? Consider, too, that one disastrous election would suffice to break down the whole scheme. Even during the brief period of its existence, it would be in continual peril. The mind of the country would never be at rest. Either branch of Congress might at any moment nullify the most stringent laws of exclusion, and in a day undo the work of years. And here the very converse of what we have said concerning

sam, and in aday undo the work of years. And here the very converse of what we have said concerning equal suffrage is true of a system of exclusion. Once broken down, it could never be restored. A single defeat would be certainly fatal to the policy, and probably fatal to the party which supported it. It would be as abant to try to deprive elever States of their representation, after it had once been conceeded, as it would be to attempt to take the franchise away from a vast class of men who had once cercised it.

These reflections lead us to the conclusion that the great want of our statesmen at the present moment is converge. They are afraid to trust the people upon a platform at all in advance of the circum popular sentiment. They are indusped of the putting which the through fear of putting up their sails. They dragad to be in advance of their age; forgetting that they are really behind the mass of the party which selected them. Real publications, to become unanimous in favor of a forward movement, when would be attach the enemy! If he waited for all the stragglers to come in, when would be march!

Generally in a private letter to the Editor of TEX REFER, as a set through fear of putting up their said the defeat of the strangers of the command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and command, If you wait for its unanimous advice and command, If you wait for its unanimous advice and command, If you wait for its unanimous advice and command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and command and the strangers and provided and command of the concealing the command of th

Commit yourselves to decisive action, according to the dictates of your conscience and your judgment. Learn wisdom from the children of darkness. What carried the South into and through four years of desolating war ! What brought about the marvelous unanimity of its Whites? What but the daring. the boldness, the audacity, of its political leaders? Imitate the example in a better cause. Your constituents cannot and dare not desert you. The mass of them have no disposition to do so; and they will bring up the few stragglers. Victory will surely attend bold and comprehensive measures; while timidity

and temporizing will lead to irretrievable defeat. THE LEFT HAND CUT OFF AND

NAILED UP! British-Free-Trade-McCulloch states in his Comnercial Dictionary that "from 1660 down to 1825 the export of wool from England was strictly prohibited." That was Protection-one hundred and sixty-five years of protection, in one direction, of a single British manufacture. McCulloch tells us that the Parliament of Eugland was moved to this legislation in favor of the cloth-making interest of the kingdom

"the notion which grew up toward the end of the 17th, and continued to gain ground during the first half of the last century, that the wool of England was superior to that of every other country—that long wool could not be produced anywhere class, and that if we succeeded in keeping the raw material at home, we should infullibly command the warket of the world for our woolen manufactures. In consequence, innumerable statutes were passed—the enactments in some of which were the most arbitrary and severe that can be imagined—to prevent the clandestine exportation of wool."

And he adds historically, "The improvement of machinery, by enabling short or clothing would to be applied to most of those purposes for which long or ombing wool had been exclusively appropriated, had annihilated the only apparently tenable argument on annihilated the only apparently tenable argument on which the prohibition of expertation had even been indicated." That is, protection had done its full work by permanently establishing the woolen manufacture, and the doors were thrown open and all nations were invited to sit down in England to the Free-Trade feast which had been 165 years cooking for them.

"Arbitrary and severe enactments" of British Parliaments to build up the woolen manufacture, confesses McCulloch. He draws language mildly. "Owling" was the name given by statute not only, but by the common law of England, to Free Trade in wool, before England was prepared for Free Trade by having acquired superiority over all the world in machinery, and obtained control of the world's commerce. The readers of Blackstone's Commentaries will renember this, his relishing definition of the principal one of the "Offences against Public Trade," of "the class that is felonious"-and felonies were punished

THERE NAMED UP IN THE OPENEST PLACE, and the second offens A brutal people that English, as generally accepted among men, and recently so with huge reason by black

folk in Jamaica, and in times past by Sepoys and other of the helpless in the East Indies. Literally were they in blood earnest in their determination to build up their manufacture of cloth, so as to make it unrivalled in cheapness the world over. For 165 years the meat-ax of British law chopped off the Englishman's left hand that so much interfered with England's protection of one of her unestablished industries, as to carry on board a foreign-bound ship a single lock of wool. And this inflexible purpose, this merciless determination, ever waited on by jealousy and vigilance, characterized for two centuries of time the continuous protection, by Parliaments and courts of justice, of all British manufactures. The commercial and industrial supremacy of Great Britain have grown out of Protection, and out of nothing else. But now, the feast of universal Free Trade being fully cooked over prohibitory coals, the bloody left-hands are taken down from the exhibition nails in "openest places" in the public markets of England, and the gospel of unrestricted commercial intercourse is snuffled to the world, and a special outpouring of this gospel is turned on upon the United States of America. Do the Stigginses of the Free Trade Little Bethel report to their English employers that the Yankees of the loyal States are hopelessly given over to the Satans of spinning-jennies and forgo-fires, that these spitefully snap at us now in this strain? [See Charles Ryland & Son's London Trade Circular of

March 17, 1866.] "The firm constructive action of the President of the United States gives assurance of a steadhoes in our lature trade with America when it comes, and, now that the que tion of an increased tariff seems to be settled, it is within probability that the much looked-for demand may set in at last in layer of manufactured from and so counterbalance what is complained of as the unequal rise in (Scotch) pigs. Meantime, it should be made known generally that American masters are besten in made known generally that American masters are besten in their own field. The bubble of higher magos, which was blown to tempe our iron-workers to their side, has barst, and they are now, as their best authorities inform us, with accumu-lated stocks, reducing wages to enable them to compete with English iron, "&c. &c.

Cave Johnson-formerly for years in Congress then Postmaster-General-was recently chosen to the Tennessee Senate from the district composed of Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart Counties. On attempting to take his seat (April 26) he was objected to as a traitor, and the Senate-by a vote of 12 to 7-voted that he could n't come in. Cave spoiled his chance, if he had any, by a speech, wherein he

declared that he did not consent to the Rebellion, but acquiesced in it. He continued:

"When President Lincoln called for Tennessee to fight the South, and to lavade our own country, he went with the South. We did not intend to fight the people of Alabama, and it was thought best to form military leagues with the Southern Coufederacy; and he agreed to it as the best thing we could do. The Federal troops were on their way toward our borders, and we resolved to sustain our State and its dignity. Our troops acted gloriously, and added fresh glory to the already bright and dazding reputation of the State. On no battle-sized did their cheeks blanch with fear. They fought like honorable and true soldiers, and he felt proud of them and their condect.

"He was sorry to see a resolution offered to this body advising neutrality between Congress and the President. Everyhody ought to be with the President. He regretted also to hear our gallant boys who fought in the Southern army at the call of their State consered on this floor. They joined the army to fight for Tennessee, but for the Confederacy, nor the United States. They enlisted at the cell of their State, and at

near our galant loys who longer in the Southern army at the call of their State centered on this floor. They joined the army to fight for Tennessee, not for the Confederacy, nor the United States. They emilisted at the call of their State, and at the command of the Legislature. How date any Senator con-dems these noble young men for obeying the command of their own State?

half the patronage, and half the persons enjoying the operatio season at the price for four. This custom was also oppressive in many ways. and Mr. Grau's agent, Mr. De Vivo, determined to break it up. He called a consultation with influential gentlemen and leaders of the press, and explained his intentions to them. They pronounced it impracticable, an innovation that the pub-lic would not tolerate, and advised blm not to attempt it. But he was determined, and got them at last to promiso not to oppose it, but to let him answer whatever communications were sent to the Press. The public fought stoutly for three or four days, then yielded to arguments which they could not refute, and subscribed liberally to the first season.

The most curious event was the seeding total failure of the company for the first two or three nights. Whether the public will felt sore at the infringement upon its rights, or the company was out of sorts, certain it is that the whole affair threatened to end in a flasco, when of a sudden the clouds disperred, the sky brightened, and everything went on harmoni-ously and successfully. Several of the company became imnense favorites, and were extelled in entravagant terms by oth the press and the public, and a second season was begun high proved a mine of wealth to the management.

Of the artists forming the company which will appear at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, we know noth-ing personally, with the exception of that grand and passionate artist. Gazzaniga, whose successes are still fresh in th memory of our musical public. Of several, report speaks very highly, more especially of Signorina Boschetti and Signor Anastasi, who were the especial favorities of the Havanese. The company is composed of the following artists:

Soprani-Mme. Gazzaniga, Noel Guidi, Beschatti, and Si-

Controlti-Mmc. Cast Volini and Olga Olgini. Teneri-Musiani and Anastasi. Baritoni-Orlandini and Felliui.

Primo-Basso-Milleri.

Secondo Bassi-Vollini and Colletti.

Musical Director-Signor Muzic. .. The repertoire of the company comprises all the standard works used at our opera houses, with the modern additions of Fanst, L'Africaine, and Fra Diavolo. There is considerable curiosity manifested by the public to hear those artists, which

we trust will result in a liberal patronage. The subscription

CLOSE OF THE GERMAN OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Leonard Grover's opera season of two weeks closed with the Matinee on Saturday last. Sandwiched between the last nights of Maretzek's and the first nights of Gran's opers, the German company necessarily had many chances against them. Their success was, consequently, only oderate, while their merits deserved a much more brillian, result. The company contains many excellent, though no first-class singers, but all are musicians and earnest, pains taking artists. With less brilliance than the Italian' artists and voices inferior in quality, they sing and act with spirit and every respect, an ensemble so satisfying, that we are content to put up with the want of high individual excellence. Mme. Johannsen, Mme. Rotter, Hableman, Himmer, and Hermans, are well educated and able artists, and their efforts during this short season have won and deserved a very cordial spprobation. The chorusses, aided by several German singing

were more competent and impressive than any we have heard upon the Academy stage. In William Tell, especially, their performance was wonderfully grand and effective. The orchestra, under the very able direction of Mr. Newndrof, was cuestra, under the very able direction of Mr. Newadrof, was remarkably good. Great care was taken to achieve artistic coloring and broad effects, and the overtures were truly specialties, so spiritedly and brilliantly were they given. Though the public did not give that liberal support which the undertaking deserved. Mr. Grover may rest satisfied that his exertions have been warmly appreciated by those who witnessed his performances, and we are confident that at a proper season have a contracted and the contractions of the contraction of t der adverse circumstances, has won the confidence of the

The Political Situation Improving - Badiest Gains - Unusun! Rise to the Missourt-Mountain Pleet-Painful Scandal -Lynche tug Horse Thieves.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sr. Louis, April 24, 1966. The political situation in this State is improving daily or the Radicals. The Copperhoad conservatives are jubi lant over several small and unimportant victories, and hey are making a big splurge over their preparations for the Fall campaign; but the masses of the

they are making a big splurge over their preparations for the Fall campaign, but the masses of the people of the interior are sound to the core in opposition to the right of Rebels to enjoy equal political privileges with loyal cutzens, and there is a steady voice of oncouragement from all parts of the State, urging the loaders of the party to hold the banner of Radicalism high, and not lower one single principle for the sake of pleasing the enemy.

It has been a prominent fact in the history of Missouri during the last four years that the people have even been more Radical than their leaders, and in more than one instance extreme Radical measures have been forced upon the so-called leaders by the pressure from without. At this time popular meetings have been held in several counties with the most gratifying results. Details would fill too much of your space. But suffice it to say that whereas several thousand good Radicals voted against the new Constitution, not one Radical is known to be a supporter of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. If this be true, the addition of many thousand emigrant from the Nuthern States, during the past year, will a function the Nuthern States, during the past year, will a function the Radical side than the returned Rob is, who do not falter at perjury and falsehood to carry thing they can neutralize. Indeed, the prespects are bright and florious for continued Radical rule in this State, provided our friends will only work, work, work. The Missouri River is on a "high" of the interior and the true at high of the interior and the continued Radical rule in this State, provided our friends will only work, work sork? The Missouri River is on a "high of the interior and the fact of reducing the war a feet of the city and the levee, which can seponds to be first in the Upper Mississippi is also swe ong the food of the Empire City one-half? Here, co. ars for the cover are one-third or one-half filled with water, and the lives are one-third or one-half filled with water, and th

big steamers look at if they were about to sail up 3.

It we feet more would raise the water so as to cover the addewalks.

The current runs rapidly, and bears on its broad beaute tuns of drift-wood, uprooted trees and other floating material. It is estimated 5,000 cords of wood have been lost on the banks of the Mississippi, and many valuable crups have been destroyed by the action of the flood. Many small towns along the river have been partially submerged, and the aggregate damage has been counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars. What is worse yet is the fear that the most serious trouble is yet to come. Another Miontans boat has gone to the bettom—the steamer Nugget, bound to Fort Benton, with a full load, and insured, of course. The ventures of underwriters in the Montans trade have not been profitable thus far. The rates were fixed on the basis that one boat in twenty would be lost, but the experience thus far has shown this estimate to fall below the reality.

Many of the boats are laid up, repairing machinery, and many others are aground. Two have proved a total lose, and the present probabilities are that majority of the

Many of the bosts are laid up, repairing machinery, and any others are aground. Two have proved a total loss, and the present probabilities are that a majority of the St. Louis Companies will lose money in the trade. The Eastern Companies have touched the business lightly, but still are bitten, gonerally, by the rates offered to agents. The truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance on magnificial true, were attacked to the truth at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Missistance of the truth is the truth in the missistance of the truth is the truth in the Missistance of the truth is the truth in the Missistance of the truth is the truth in the Missistance of the truth is the truth in the Missistance of the Missistance of

still are bitten, generally, by the rates outered to agouts. The truth is that at least half the boats sent up the Mississippi on mountain trips were utterly unfit for the trude, and ought never to have left port.

A piece of scandal has been in private circulation here, of late, which deserves to go into print, for the sake of the lesson it conveys. A few weeks ago a fashionable wedding took place at one of the Catholic churches, which was the nine days wonder of the friends of the parties. The groom was a returned Rebel officer, and the bride the daughter of an old and esteemed critisen. The presents were magnificent and numerous, and the starting out of the newly-wedded couple brilliant. A short time since, however, they separated, and are now living under different roofs, and the story has leaked out that the husband was guilty of the unmitigated meanness of striking his bride. Other acts of cruelty are alleged. Now for the moral—the has band pretends, it is said, that he supposed he was marrying riches, but if he did they taok flight immediately. For sooth, because he was disappointed, this model of a husband took revenge into his own hands. Young ladies, beware of such fellows!

emberzled. He alleges he is unable to do this, but his counsel in addition have undertaken to prove that the whole presention of Capi. Coleman was a malicious offense gotten up to serve the malice of Major-Gen. Dodge, who had a personal gradge against Coleman. The matter will not be obsciled until next week.

All kinds of mercantile business in St. Louis are very dull at present. Even the shipments to the South have fallen off and as the Montana trade is over our merchants are feeling pretty blue. Stocks are tunning down and there is a general distinction to buy fresh supplies.

High-water had one very curious effect yesterday. The city has been contesting suits with squatters upon the

High water had one very curious effect vesterday. The city has been contesting suits with squatters upon the river front for some time past, and was unable to oust them from possession. The high water, however, did the work, and now the city has taken measures to prefent them from returning to it when the river recedes.

A correspondent of The Spring field (Mo.) Patriot gives an account of a loyal family, consisting of 84, with not a Rebel sympathizer, nor a Copperhead or Conservative in the family. The father and mother of this loyal family were born in Tennessee, and are now more than three snore and ten years of age. They have both falfilled the Scriptures in multiplying and popping the earth, as well as raised a band of noble defenders of their country.

The weather has been rather chilly for the sason during the past week.

the past week.

James Stephens.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune StR: For the satisfaction of all friends of Irsh freedom, and to dispose of a rumor that has reached my ears since arriving in New York, set affect by some parties for their own reasons, that James Slephens, C. F. I. R., does not mean to visit this country, I have to state that I was directed by him, on leaving Paris, to announce that he would positively sail from Havre for this port via. Brest, on the steamship Napoleon III, which left the latter port on Saturday, the 28th inst., and which will probably arrive here before Wednesday, the principal American citical, Matters of the utmost importance to the Irish Republic provented his leaving France by the steamship Lafayette, which arrived in port on Saturday, and on which he was Expected. He will address the friends of Irish Independence at the several citics, which will be designated through the public press in the course of a few days.

THOMAS J. KELLY, Adji. Gen. I. R. A. New-York, April 29, 1266. visit this country. I have to state that I was directed by him.

RAW-BONE PHOSPHATS .- The author of "Ten Acres Enough" says:

"I have very little doubt that there are specific manures for the strawberry, and one of them may be found in Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate. This article is manufactured in Philadelphia and is made of raw, unburned bones, which-in their raw state-contain one-third of animal matter, and combines am menia and phosphoric acid, in the proper propert on for stime lating and nourishing vegetable growth.
"I used it as freely as I could afford on turnips, celery, and

strawberries. On the two former its effects were decidedly favorable. My colery uniformly exceeds that of my neighbors, tavorable. My colery uniformly exceeds that of my neighbors, both in size, crispiness and flavor, and consequently commands a higher price. But its affects on strawberries have been perfectly marvelone. On some of them the Super-Phosphate was scattered on both sides of the row, whomce, by repeated heeing and raking, and the aid of sundry rains, its finer particles found. found its way to their roots. The result has been a robust growth of the plants, such as cannot be seen on any other part of the ground. They hold up their heads, their leaves, and fruit-stocks, some inches higher than any other, while their whole appearance-indicates that they have been fed with a more congenial fertilizer than usual. Many of them have put forth double crowns, showing that they are prepared to furnish

twice the ordinary quantity of truit. "So impressed am I with the superior value of this fertilizar that I have, this Autumn of 1863, manured as many rows as I could, and shall hereafter substitute it wholly for barn-yard manure. It is applied with the utmost facility, it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and its virtues are so highly con

seens of no postderous woods, and its virtues areas nightly coa-centrated that a small amount manures a large surface.

"It is quite possible that it may not do so well on some soits as others; but no farmer can be sure of this until be has made the triel. Hence, as that can be made with a sigle bar, the sooner it is undertaken the better it will be for those to whose soil it may be found congental."—TenderseEnough, Chapter Exit, p. 225.